

# THE DOLLAR WEEKLY BULLETIN.

ROSS & ROSSER, Publishers.

MAYSVILLE, KY., THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1863.

VOLUME 2 NUMBER 10

**RATES OF ADVERTISING.**  
A square is Twelve lines of this size type—equal to about 100 words of manuscript.

	Square	Square	Square	Square	Square	Square
1 Insertion	\$1.00	\$1.75	\$2.50	\$3.00	\$3.00	\$10
2 Insertions	1.50	2.50	3.50	4.00	8.00	15
3 Insertions	2.00	3.00	4.50	5.00	10.00	20
One Month	2.50	3.50	5.00	6.00	15.00	25
Two Months	4.00	6.00	8.00	10.00	20.00	30
Three Months	5.00	7.50	10.00	12.50	25.00	35
Six Months	7.50	10.00	12.50	15.00	35.00	50
One Year	10.00	15.00	20.00	25.00	50.00	60

## THE BULLETIN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY  
ROSS & ROSSER.  
Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY, AUG. 20.

For the Bulletin,  
A new use For Hoop Skirts.

Miss Judy O'Mulligan, aged thirty-eight,  
An elegant Creature, except that her pate  
Is as red as the bows on her bonnet—  
Her little pug nose of a "lager beer" hue;  
Her eyes of a color 'twixt yellow and blue,  
And her mouth plenty large for the words to  
come through

Without any extra strain in it.  
Miss Judy O. M. then if rumor be true,  
Has given us room for a sonnet.

Imagine this maiden in toggery fine,  
In lacings and fixings of every design,  
In a six foot diameter corsetline,  
As she gracefully sweeps down the street.

There's a pride in her step as she moves o'er the  
pave,  
And a grace in her hand as she gives it a wave  
To a silly old "bach" who would fain be her  
slave

And prostrate himself at her feet.

As she floated down Dauphin with airs of a  
queen,  
And passed by the square in its foliage of green,  
"Oh! what a sweet Creature," cried each of the  
throng

Which chanced at that moment to be passing  
along,  
But the proud little Judy she heeded them not  
And kept on her course 'twixt a walk and a trot.

She kept on her way as we stated before,  
Her journey's end reached in a grocery store—  
Which is numbered (large figures) 504,  
Where she always does her "tradin'."

Into this Judy turned with a smile on her face,  
And bowed to each Clerk with a very fine grace,  
And each one of them would have lost his place,  
Ere he sighted the lovely maiden.

The gentle Miss Judy while looking around,  
And asking if this thing and that thing was  
round;

And pricing lard, sugar and bacon per pound,  
To know how much she'd be "takin'."

The affable Clerk turned a moment his head,  
To hear what another young Clerk had said;  
When quickly the maiden with top knot of red,  
'Neath the folds of her Crinolinedress' troussly sped

An entire middling of bacon.

Ah! Judy O'Mulligan little you thought,  
When paying the Clerk for the things you had  
bought,

That the clever, obliging young fellow had  
caught

Yes in the act of stealing bacon.

But rather ashamed to accuse you of thieving,  
He waited to notice your movement when leaving

To see how your load could be taken

And telling the Clerk where the goods should be  
sent,

She smiled a "good evening" as homeward she  
went,

Not dreaming the Clerk followed after.

But the gentle Miss Judy had lost all her grace,  
The weight of the bacon impeded her pace,  
And the young man behind her grew red in the  
face,

In vain to suppress his great laughter.

There is an old adage of "Murder will out,"  
Without our assistance to bring it about;

And the saying holds good against stealing—  
Thus it was with poor Judy, who, crossing the  
street,

Raised the front of her dress to exhibit her feet,  
A fashion not yet quite forsaken;

When a mischievous newboy the bacon espied,  
Drooped all of his papers, "Oh! Crackey," he  
cried—

"Boys, here's a new way to hang bacon!"  
LOUISVILLE, August, 1863.

THE SADNESS THERE IS IN BEAUTY.—How  
truly did Shakespeare say: "I am never  
merry when I hear sweet music." How  
often has a golden sun set or a silver night  
brought a sadness to the soul—a sadness  
without pain. Oh the laps of some river,  
or the strains of some sweet tune, or  
eyes with tears that had no thought of sor-  
row. And the landscape where flowers  
grow close to the edge of Heaven, that with  
such charm of summer sun and shade, make  
vestibules for Paradise, and us willing to be  
gone—how often they grow dim before our  
eyes, and yet there is no rain. Sometimes  
in breathless nights, when earth is full of  
leaves, and sky of stars, there seems to be  
a melancholy music in the mere shining of  
the moon, and we wish it would linger for-  
ever. And why are these things so, unless  
we are born to something fairer than this  
cloudy world? Memory consecrates the  
Past to beauty, and binds the thought there-  
of with links of loveliness, sweeter by far  
than garlands of fresh flowers.—The chain  
that chafed having made too few arrests  
RATHER THAN TOO MANY.

"Well, Uncle Sam, do you see any differ-  
ence in Mr. P. since he joined the church?"

"Oh, yes," said Uncle Sam, "a great dif-  
ference. Before, when he went out to mend  
the fences on Sunday he carried his ax on  
his shoulder, now he carries it under his  
overcoat."

From the New York World, August 18.  
The Conscription in New York.—The  
Judge Advocate General's Official Re-  
port—Exposure of the Partisanship  
and Injustice of the Quotas.

OFFICE OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL,  
OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,  
New York, Aug. 7, 1863.

To His Excellency Horatio Seymour, Governor  
of the State of New York:

SIR: In accordance with your directions  
I have made the most thorough examina-  
tion practicable, into the manner in which  
the draft of conscripts under the act passed  
at the last session of Congress, has been ap-  
portioned. For that purpose, I proceeded  
to Washington, and conferred upon the sub-  
ject with the President, and also with the  
Provost Marshal General. It gives me great  
pleasure to state that both these gentlemen  
manifested an earnest desire to give me all  
the information in their power, and they  
also expressed their wishes and their deter-  
mination that the draft should be made, as  
far as possible, just, fair and equitable, in  
every respect.

To show that the result is not to be in  
any degree attributed to any special cir-  
cumstances attending the election of 1860, I give  
also a similar statement in respect to the  
election last fall:

1862.		
SEYMOUR DISTRICTS.		
District.	Total vote.	Conscripts required.
1	17,004	2,212
2	16,045	4,146
3	16,481	2,597
4	12,558	3,851
5	12,454	2,399
6	12,252	4,535
7	12,316	3,452
8	15,573	3,892
9	11,410	2,521
10	19,347	2,013
11	18,555	2,006
12	21,425	2,559
Total	156,255	40,257

1862.		
WADSWORTH DISTRICTS.		
District.	Total vote.	Conscripts required.
13	23,115	2,870
14	14,634	1,493
15	17,599	1,815
16	25,459	2,310
17	28,421	2,357
18	25,923	2,448
19	19,505	1,746
20	21,153	2,953
21	22,454	2,053
22	26,474	2,392
23	19,774	1,996
24	23,855	2,122
25	25,582	2,419
26	21,009	2,051
27	20,158	1,753
28	18,954	1,753
Total	553,921	55,068

(The three omitted districts each gave  
Seymour majority.)  
Twelve Seymour districts are required to  
bear a much larger draft than sixteen Wad-  
sworth districts, polling nearly double the  
number of votes.

The Second District, Brooklyn, and the  
six districts in New York City, the Fourth  
to the Ninth, polling 92,893 votes, being  
only about one-sixth of the whole number,  
are required to furnish 23,920 conscripts,  
being about two-fifths of the whole number.  
That is, seven districts are to furnish two-  
fifths of the conscripts, and twenty-one dis-  
tricts three fifths.

In further proof of the fact that the city  
of New York has furnished more than its quota  
of volunteers, it may be noted that, in the  
six districts of that city, the average falling  
off of the total vote in 1862 from the total  
vote of 1860, was 3,122, while in the other  
twenty-five districts in the State the average  
falling off was only 2,196, nearly 1,000 less.  
The whole truth is even stronger than this,  
for never of late years has an election in the  
city been so generally attended as was the  
one in 1862. The city contains nearly 250  
election districts, and in each of these per-  
sons came up to register themselves who had  
not voted in many years. In some cases  
there were fifty such persons in a district,  
and some of them had not voted in twenty  
years.

I have purposely made the above state-  
ments by political classifications. Many  
persons express a great dislike of political  
divisions at the present time. The Presi-  
dent, especially, in a letter to the officers of  
an Albany Democratic meeting, deplored  
the fact that it was a meeting of Democrats.  
Facts, however, can not be destroyed by  
concealment. The enrollment is a partisan  
enrollment, and it is better to show that it  
is so, while its political discriminations can  
be corrected. I have confidence in the Ad-  
ministration that he will be so true to the sen-  
timent which excepted a Democratic meet-  
ing, as to compel the abandonment of an  
attempt to use the Conscription Act as an  
engine of wrong and oppression to the Demo-  
cratic party.

In some districts there are omissions,  
more or less numerous, from the enroll-  
ment. The political preferences of the per-  
sons omitted need not be stated, nor need  
those who do not approve of the policy of  
the Administration even express a regret.  
Col. Fry says in his letter that in such  
cases, "the General Government is alone the  
loser." This is not strictly correct. The  
omissions are most numerous in districts  
largely in favor of the policy of the Ad-  
ministration, and by the under-enrollment  
of the people of those districts are deprived of  
an opportunity to do their equal share of  
fighting in the field to sustain the policy  
they endorse by large majorities at the bal-  
lot-box.

In respect to the Democratic districts,  
and especially of the city of New York, the  
case is different. There has been a mani-  
fest design to take out of that city, by con-  
scription, the greater part of its large Demo-  
cratic majority. This is evident not only  
from the character of the enrollment, but  
also that, as far as the draft proceeded, the  
names drawn were mainly those of Demo-  
crats. This is an ungenerous course toward  
a city which has contributed so liberally in  
every respect to the support of the Federal  
Government. Those who originated failed  
to perceive, or else they did not care, that  
if twenty-five thousand able-bodied men  
could be forced out of the city of New York,  
it would interfere with the business opera-  
tions of the metropolis to an extent that

would not only cripple the national cause,  
but also be felt throughout all the States  
true to the Union.

This scheme of fraud has certainly been  
conceived and prosecuted without the  
knowledge of the Provost Marshal General.  
I found that gentlemen not only ready to  
supply the fullest information, but also  
anxious to obtain a knowledge of every  
wrong or injustice. The President also was  
decided in the expression of his views to  
the same effect, and was earnest and em-  
phatic in the assurances he desired me to  
convey to you, that every substantial  
wrong or error pointed to him should be  
corrected. We must look to the irrespon-  
sible cabal outside, which has often per-  
verted the present contest to uses worse than  
partisan, for the source of this iniquity. It  
is now fully exposed. If justice is done, it  
will be corrected; if not, whether it is car-  
ried out with more or less success, it will  
remain in history as a gigantic political  
fraud.

### The Only Hope Left.

The N. Y. World says, it is gratifying to  
every intelligent patriot to see how the con-  
servative men of every former political af-  
filiation are abandoning old antagonisms,  
and uniting heart and hand with the Demo-  
cratic party as the only one by whose prin-  
ciples and whose numbers the country can  
be saved from the remediless ruin which  
the fanatics of the North and the South have  
invoked upon it.

Mr. Geo. S. HILLARD of Boston, one of the  
accomplished men of his time, a friend of  
WEBSTER and of CHOATE, a Whig of the  
straightest sect, and a patriot of the purest,  
in his letter to the Academy of Music meet-  
ing, which we publish on another page this  
morning, uses this significant language:

"I have never been a member of the Demo-  
cratic party, but I am convinced that there  
is now no hope of ending this deplorable  
war and restoring the Union but by and  
through that party."

And the Hon. J. M. PARKER, former chief  
justice of the supreme Court of New Hamp-  
shire, and now sitting in the chair of STOW,  
who prefaces his letter with a similar state-  
ment, that he has "never been a member of  
the Democratic party"—though honored by  
that party with high places, in the belief  
that he was conscientiously desirous of sus-  
taining and enforcing sound principles of con-  
stitutional and municipal law—says, in a  
similar letter to the New Hampshire people:

Most assuredly, I do at this time deeply  
and cordially sympathize with the Demo-  
cracy in their efforts to maintain the Con-  
stitution to preserve the rights of free speech,  
the liberty of the press, personal freedom  
from arbitrary arrest and imprisonment, and  
the supremacy of the civil law in all places  
not occupied by the forces of the Union for  
the prosecution of the war. Legitimate mar-  
tial law cannot exist in places, where there  
is not only no war, but no troops for the  
prosecution of the war.

And the Hon. J. M. PARKER, former chief  
justice of the supreme Court of New Hamp-  
shire, and now sitting in the chair of STOW,  
who prefaces his letter with a similar state-  
ment, that he has "never been a member of  
the Democratic party"—though honored by  
that party with high places, in the belief  
that he was conscientiously desirous of sus-  
taining and enforcing sound principles of con-  
stitutional and municipal law—says, in a  
similar letter to the New Hampshire people:

Most assuredly, I do at this time deeply  
and cordially sympathize with the Demo-  
cracy in their efforts to maintain the Con-  
stitution to preserve the rights of free speech,  
the liberty of the press, personal freedom  
from arbitrary arrest and imprisonment, and  
the supremacy of the civil law in all places  
not occupied by the forces of the Union for  
the prosecution of the war. Legitimate mar-  
tial law cannot exist in places, where there  
is not only no war, but no troops for the  
prosecution of the war.

The objects of your meeting, as set forth  
in your circular, must commend themselves  
to all true patriots. At a time when the  
party in power are attempting to maintain  
as constitutional doctrines which are sub-  
versive of all constitutional law and all per-  
sonal freedom, it is most especially proper  
that the Democracy of New Hampshire  
should meet in convention "to revive the  
glorious memories of the past—to repeat the  
vows in which their fathers on the 4th of July,  
1776, pledged their lives, their fortunes, and  
their sacred honor—to renew the expression  
of their unwavering devotion to the Consti-  
tution and the Union."

There is but one place for men like these,  
who are devoted to the Union, the Consti-  
tution and the Enforcement of the Laws.

### What a Republican Paper Thinks.

The Harrisburg Telegraph, a strong Re-  
publican paper, says:

"We sometimes incline to the notion that,  
had there been no money in the war, had  
the men who lead now on the side of Gov-  
ernment been as incorruptible as those who  
led on the same side during the revolution  
of 1776, the war would have ended in a  
single campaign. The lust of gain, the  
greed of power, and the temptation of pos-  
sion, which now prevail among a very large class  
in the free States, has had much to do with  
the prolongation of the war. Seven out of every  
ten officers now in the service deem it to their  
interest to prolong the war, simply because with  
the end of the war will come a suspension  
of position and salary, such as these men  
never can receive in any civil position for  
which their talents fit them. These men  
fight to prolong the war. Added to these are  
a large class in the mercantile and financial  
world, men of immense influence, who are  
amassing colossal fortunes solely by the pro-  
longation of the war. The moment the Fed-  
eral forces achieve a victory, the price of  
gold and the cost of goods of all kinds, fall.  
This is reversed when we are defeated, and  
hence it is the interest and the business of  
a large and powerful class of men, who pro-  
fess to be loyal, to keep the country in a  
constant state between victory and defeat."

### The Corwin Proposition—An Item of Political History—Senator Sherman's Speech.

In the speech of Senator John Sherman,  
at Chillicothe, Ohio, as reported in the Com-  
mercial of yesterday, we find the following:  
"A proposition was introduced by Mr.  
Corwin, one of the most distinguished Rep-  
resentatives on the floor, to engraft into  
the Constitution of the United States an  
amendment that would specifically declare  
that no Northern State, or Congress should  
ever interfere with slavery in the Southern  
States. This was proposed for the purpose  
of placing it beyond the reach of Congress,  
or the people of the North, to molest the  
slave owners in the possession of their slave.  
And that proposition passed both Houses  
of Congress by a two-thirds vote, and would  
now have been engrafted in the Constitution  
of the United States but for the fact that  
the secession of the Southern States pre-  
vented the accomplishment of the object."

The Corwin Proposition did not touch the  
subject in dispute, which was slavery in the  
Territories, and not in the States. It only  
proposed to put in the Constitution what  
was already there, that slavery in the States  
should not be interfered with by the Fed-  
eral Government. Even this proposition,  
whose passage Sherman now considers  
guarantee to the South, was voted against  
in Congress in both House and Senate, by a  
majority of the Republican party, which was  
then just coming into power! Was there  
much that the South could felicitate itself  
on in that vote? It was evident that more  
than one-half of the Republican party were  
determined to interfere with slavery in  
the States, if any importance at all could  
be attached to the resolution. It was cer-  
tain that the amendment, in the face of  
such an opposition, could not be made a  
part of the Constitution, for the Republicans  
had every State Legislature, and more than  
one-half of them would not adopt it. In  
point of fact, but one or two Republican  
State Legislatures ever did ratify it. In  
the House, sixty-five Republicans out of  
117 voted against it, and in the Senate  
twelve out of twenty-two. Of our Ohio  
delegation seven Republicans voted against  
it, and only three, with Mr. Sherman for  
it.

The Corwin Resolution, therefore with  
the majority of the Administration partly  
against it, was a source of disquietude and  
alarm to the South instead of an assurance  
of good faith. The allusion by Mr. Sher-  
man to it was very unfortunate. In the  
South at the time, much stress was laid  
upon the fact that the majority of the party  
coming into power were not even willing  
to say they would not interfere with slavery  
in the States, and that self-preservation,  
therefore, demanded that they should with-  
draw from the Union, where their rights  
were in danger.—Cin. Eng.

### From the New York Express.

Conscription—When Did It Begin?—  
After 1787!

The Journal of Commerce discussing the  
Constitutionality of the Conscription Act,  
says:

To know what the phrase means we  
must go back to 1787 and learn what "to  
raise armies" (quoted from the Constitution)  
meant at that time, and we come to the cu-  
rious probability that in 1787 no civilized  
nation had ever raised an army in this way.  
The conscription is an invention of later times,  
and of a country whose example is not al-  
ways best to follow. Can any reader of his-  
tory point to a conscription of soldiers for  
an army prior to 1787? That is the ques-  
tion. If it was unknown, then the mean-  
ing of the words as adopted by the fathers  
probably did not include the idea of a con-  
scription."

The subject of "conscription" was pretty  
well ventilated in Congress in 1814. Daniel  
Webster, of Mass., while resisting a con-  
scription in that day, then said (and we  
have not his speech repeated in full) what  
in substance, the Journal of Commerce here  
says: Mr. Webster did not deny the "Mili-  
tary Tenures" of the feudal ages, the scut-  
tage, the knight service, and all that, by  
which the vassal was bound to serve his  
lord, the Duke, and the Duke, his Sovereign,  
nor the *baise* or *arriere* law, which, like  
our militia system, used to carry men  
into the field for short and insignificant  
terms; but conscription, he averred, was  
without precedent, not only in England, but  
on the continent of Europe, where the con-  
scription was born. Conscription was the  
invention of the French Jacobins, as of the  
Abolition Jacobins of our day, in the Uni-  
ted States. Press gangs existed in England  
as long ago 1750—not only in press-gang  
gangs (which produced the war of 1812),  
but in the old French war, to press-gang  
loafers—idlers in the streets, who had no  
means to sue out a writ of *habeas corpus*.  
No conscription, it is believed, ever existed  
until the French Jacobins invented it, pend-  
ing the French Revolution.

John Brough, the Abolition candidate  
for Governor of Ohio, in a recent speech at  
Marietta, declared that he was for prosecut-  
ing this war "until slavery was wiped out  
and exterminated," and that he never will  
consent to an adjustment of the present dif-  
ficulties until slavery is abolished. It is  
now being well established that the war is  
being prosecuted to "wipe out slavery," and  
to restore the Union of our fathers.

John Brough is a suitable abolition can-  
didate.

### The Farce in Kentucky.

The Cincinnati Commercial quotes an ar-  
ticle and heads it, "A denial that Wickliffe  
votes were suppressed by the military." Oh!  
yes, deny it—deny it—and swear it is false;  
but the whole State knows it is true.—  
Louisville Democrat.

We have been told by gentlemen who  
have asked members of the Administration  
party in Kentucky, whether it was true (the  
stories they heard) that they did not allow  
Democrats to vote at the late election—that  
the following was the reply generally: Of  
course not! Do you suppose we would allow  
the d—d Democrats to vote! Why, they  
would have carried the State! Of all the  
infamous farces ever perpetrated, the Ken-  
tucky election takes the premium.—Cin.  
Enquirer.

### Kentucky Election.

We now have returns from eighty-eight  
counties in Kentucky. The vote for Gov-  
ernor is as follows:

Bramlette.	62,800
Wickliffe.	15,715

Bramlette's majority.

Twenty-two counties remain to be heard  
from. It is now perfectly certain that Bram-  
lette's whole vote will prove, beyond ques-  
tion, that even had every rebel in the State  
been permitted to vote—that is to say if  
the oath of loyalty had not been required—  
the Union ticket would have received a  
heavy majority. The Copperheads must  
now acknowledge that their party is the  
minority party in that State. The figures,  
however, will not be given in the disloyal  
papers. They will keep up a terrible clam-  
or about military suppression, and thus  
keep the facts from their readers.—Gazette.

Our cotemporary is altogether too fast in  
jumping to a conclusion. There are about  
145,000 to 150,000 voters in Kentucky. If  
Bramlette has polled one-half of them, it  
is because many thousands of illegal votes  
were taken throughout the State, in order  
to make a respectable show. The oppo-  
nents of Bramlette, not being allowed to  
vote, could not and did not challenge the  
right of his supporters. If a man had a  
Bramlette ticket it was all right, and went  
into the box whether he was a legal voter  
or not. This fact is susceptible of proof all  
over the State. The friends of Bramlette  
had everything their own way, and voted  
any and every thing without opposition.  
We presume one-half of his vote is fraud-  
ulent, and could not have been polled if  
Wickliffe challengers had been permitted  
to exercise their functions. Again: Thou-  
sands voted for Bramlette because in conse-  
quence of certain military orders they re-  
garded their property, if not their liberty,  
in peril if they did not; and believing that  
he was to be chosen any way, they cast  
their suffrages for him. With a fair and  
unrestricted vote and canvass Bramlette  
would have been beaten 50,000.—Eng.

### The Infamous Election in Kentucky.

NEWPORT, CAMPBELL Co., Ky., Aug. 10, 1863.  
To the Editors of the Enquirer:

I have waited for some days to see if any  
correspondents would give to the public the  
ways and means by which the Abolition  
party, aided by the military, carried the  
State at the election held last Monday.

I now desire to add my mite to the list of  
outrages recorded in your paper.

My experience at the polls in Jamestown  
Precinct was of five minutes' duration, but  
that was enough to show the drift of matters.  
Two scoundrels were employed to challenge  
Democrats, to threaten, to bully, and even  
knock down, in all of which they had the  
protection of the soldiers. These latter do-  
ing their share in aiding Bramlette, Smith &  
Co., by ordering voters from the polls.

Many Democrats did not attempt to vote,  
knowing that they would be subject to in-  
sult and violence if they did so. So out-  
rageous was one of these challenges, that  
one of the judges, who is also Deputy Sheriff  
of Campbell County, called for the sergeant  
commanding the troops to restrain this  
rowdy, whereupon the rowdy threatened to  
take him from his desk, and actually at-  
tacked him; the soldiers also rushed at the  
Sheriff with charged bayonets, and would  
have killed him had he not drawn back.

A judge of election calls for aid from the  
military, they respond by manning him  
with bayonets. Had General Smith any  
thing to do with these outrages? It looks  
suspicious.

The Democracy of the free States should  
be well informed of the methods which Lin-  
coln takes to place his satraps in power in  
the States of Kentucky, Missouri, Western  
Virginia and Maryland.

### The Kentucky Villainy Repudiated.

The Albany (N. Y.) States, a violent and  
radical Republican organ, in an article upon  
the late election fraud in Kentucky, says:

"A SOLEMN WARNING.—An impression  
is beginning to obtain with a good many  
thoughtful and orderly people, that there is  
a disposition on the part of the Govern-  
ment to interfere with the FREEDOM OF  
THE ELECTIONS."

"Men who hold to the theory that 'to the  
victor belongs the spoils of the vanquished,'  
or to the still more vulgar dogma that 'Gov-  
ernments are instituted among men' for the  
benefit of those who may get hold of them,  
are of just low instincts and breeding enough  
to suppose that they are the legitimate  
judges for the time being who are and who  
are not loyal or 'sound' men in the faithful  
States, and where they are entitled to the  
support of Federal bayonets in our free elec-  
tions. Such men think because a Cabinet  
Secretary 'can ring his bell and order the  
imprisonment of any citizen of the loyal  
States,' he should do so if it should be  
deemed necessary at any election by those  
who deem themselves Union men par excel-  
lence—no matter if they are the biggest  
thieves who have had the run of the Depart-  
ment under Lincoln or Buchanan."

"Now, it is the province of the indepen-  
dent press of the country to admonish the  
ADMINISTRATION THAT IT CAN NOT BE TOO  
CAREFUL IN INTERFERING OR EVEN IN SEEM-  
ING TO INTERFERE WITH THE FREEDOM OF OUR  
ELECTIONS AS WELL AS WITH THE FREEDOM  
OF SPEECH AND OF THE PRESS. The dis-  
missal of men (like Lieutenant Edgerly, for  
instance) for voting or distributing obnox-  
ious tickets must not be repeated; AND ANY  
UNNECESSARY INTERPOSITION OF MILITARY  
FORCES IN OUR POPULAR ELECTIONS WILL BE  
RESENTED 'WITHOUT DISTINCTION OF PARTY.'"

### Have We a Central Despotism?